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**STATISTICS on
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS for
DELINQUENT CHILDREN
1958**

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STATISTICS ON
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS FOR DELINQUENT CHILDREN: 1958

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EXPLANATIONS AND DEFINITIONS

This report on public institutions for delinquent children (training schools) covers the period July 1, 1957 to June 30, 1958. It is the second report based on data from a newly established reporting system which grew out of the Children's Bureau study of training schools in 1953.

The reporting system provides current annual data, on a uniform and nationwide basis, including information on the number of children in public training schools; the numbers committed and discharged; arrangements for care after discharge; number of institutional staff; and costs.

In some years a supplement to the regular report has been requested on a subject of special interest. In 1956, administrative and intake policies were studied.^{1/} A supplement to the 1958 report requested information about training school employees, including their characteristics, education, salaries, past experience, and length of employment. Information was also requested on personnel practices of the institutions, including such items as civil service or merit system coverage, working hours, vacation and sick leave. (A discussion of desirable personnel standards can be found in the Children's Bureau publication, Institutions Serving Delinquent Children -- Guides and Goals.^{2/}

In this report a public training school is defined as a specialized children's institution operating under public auspices and serving delinquent children committed to it by the courts. It is a facility used primarily to provide long-range treatment. Under this definition, the report includes forestry camps. It does not include such facilities as diagnostic and reception centers which are designed to determine the best course of treatment for the children referred to them, or detention homes which provide short-term care for children pending court decision.

According to information available to the Children's Bureau at the time this report was prepared there were 213 public institutions for juvenile delinquents in the United States, including Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. This includes 132 State training schools (one a Federal school), 52 local training schools, and 29 forestry camps.^{3/}

One hundred and sixty-two public training schools for delinquent children provided information for this report. These included 114 State training schools, 24 local training schools, and 24 forestry camps. The 162 reporting institutions seem to be fairly well distributed among all institutions for juvenile delinquents in the country with respect to the sex and race of the children served, the capacity of the institution, the type of institution, and regional location.

National estimates for selected items are based on data reported by the 162 institutions together with information available from other sources. Comparisons between 1956 and 1958 are made for certain items based on comparable data for training schools that reported for both years. More detailed statistical data on the information in this report will be found in the appendix tables.

Of the children served by the schools reporting, almost 90 percent are in State institutions and 77 percent are boys. Consequently, most of the data in this report are heavily influenced by these two factors. Although the local schools and forestry camps do not have a significant effect on the overall data, it will be noted that they show some marked differences in comparison with the State schools. A statistical reporting system cannot provide the kind of evaluative information that would help assess these variations, or even those that exist between schools within the same classification. A few of the many elements that may contribute to the differences between one institution and another are the size and geographical setting of the institution, its leadership, the scope and content of its program for care and treatment of children, the adequacy in quality and quantity of its personnel, its policies and range of choice in selecting children for admission, and the outside pressures to which it is subjected.

1/ Statistics on Public Institutions for Delinquent Children-1956. Children's Bureau Statistical Series No. 48, 1956. 40 pp.

2/ Institutions Serving Delinquent Children--Guides and Goals. Children's Bureau Publication No. 360. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1957. 119 pp.

3/ Excludes institutions or camps that are primarily for youthful offenders. Some locally-administered "camps" are included under local training schools since their programs are more comparable to such institutions than to forestry camps.

STATISTICS ON PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS FOR DELINQUENT CHILDREN: 1958

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

About Children

Approximately 36,000 children were living in public training schools for delinquent children on June 30, 1958. This is a 9 percent increase over 1956 with increases occurring in every region in the country.

The average length of stay of children in these institutions was 9.7 months; for boys, 9.3 months and for girls, 12.0 months.

A fourth (25.6 percent) of the children committed to the training schools during 1958 or returned to them during the year for violating aftercare regulations, had been there at some time before (returnee rate).

Over half of the public training schools had capacities of more than 150 (the maximum size generally recommended).

Significantly, institutions with populations of less than 150 children had the lowest returnee rate; this rate increased as the child population of the institution increased.

About 4 out of 10 of all public training schools were overcrowded. For State training schools, the proportion was even higher--5 out of 10.

About Expenditures

An estimated \$82,000,000 was spent during the fiscal year 1958 by public institutions for juvenile delinquents. The average annual per capita operating expenditure for caring for a child was \$2,155, with considerable variation among individual institutions and among different regions.

About Personnel

Training school staff turnover is high. More than one-fifth of all employees left their jobs in 1958; the majority of these were treatment and educational personnel.

Many of the staff are new to the job, inexperienced and inadequately trained. More than a fifth of all employees had been in their jobs less than one year. Only about 1 in 8 of all

employees had previous similar experience before coming to the institution at which they are now employed. Less than 1 in every 4 employed social workers -- critical treatment personnel -- have completed their full training in social work. Less than half of the cottage personnel in training schools have attended college even though college graduation is considered to be a desirable qualification for this type of work.

Training schools are understaffed -- even in those positions which are especially important for treatment. Three out of 10 State training schools have no full or part-time social workers on their staff; 4 out of 10 no full or part-time psychologists.

Salaries and working conditions in public training schools make it difficult to attract qualified personnel. The median annual salary for employed cottage personnel is \$3,590; for teachers \$4,596; and for social workers \$4,948. In 3 out of 10 institutions, none of the employees are covered by a merit system, i.e., a system under impartial auspices providing for open competitive examinations, appointment from eligible lists and job tenure based on performance.

CHILDREN SERVED

Children in the Institutions

Approximately 36,000 children were living in public training schools for delinquent children on June 30, 1958. Relating this number of children to the total child population 10 through 17 years -- the age group of most children in institutions -- it amounts to a rate of about 150 per 100,000 child population. The rate by region is shown in table 1.

Table 1.--Rate of children in institutions,
per 100,000 child population, by region, 1958

Region	Rate per 100,000 child population (10 through 17 years of age)
All regions.....	149.8
Northeastern.....	151.0
Northcentral.....	122.0
Southern.....	153.9
Mountain.....	196.4
Pacific.....	192.5

While these figures show differences among regions in the proportions of children who are in public training schools, it should not be inferred that such differences exist in the rates of delinquency. To a considerable extent the rates for children in training schools reflect differences among the individual States in their community resources and services for children, and the choices available to the court when it reaches a decision regarding the child who has come in conflict with the law. Many local courts have no well-developed probation services or public or voluntary agencies available in the community to which they can refer children for help. In such instances, the court must refer children to the public training school since it is the only resource available. In some States children may be committed to voluntary institutions for delinquent children with provision for paying for their care out of public funds, and this is not reflected in this report of public training schools.

The number of delinquent children that can be taken care of by an institution is limited by the size and capacity of the physical plant. Overcrowding is a critical and persistent problem. If a State has not made progress in expanding its facilities to meet increased needs, a comparatively low rate of children in institutions may reflect mainly

the limitations of existing physical plants. On the other hand, a high rate includes the additional children accommodated by new building programs and the expansion of existing facilities for children in need of institutional treatment and care.

The number of children in institutions increased 9 percent between 1956 and 1958. During that time there was an increase of 13 percent in the number of children 10 through 17 years old in the United States. Thus, the number of children in public training schools increased at a slower rate than the child population.

Of the children counted as living in the institution on June 30, 1958, 5 percent were on authorized leave on this date (hospitalized or visiting home, for example) and 3 percent were on unauthorized leave (away from the institution without permission).

Children Admitted and Discharged

Although almost all children are originally committed to an institution by court order, those coming into an institution during a given period include some who are admitted or readmitted for other reasons. Children may still be under the legal custody of a training school or parent agency^{4/} while they are receiving care and supervision outside the institution from the staff of the training school, the parent agency, or some other agency. Legal custody may be returned to the parents with limitations on their power, so that the child may continue to receive supervision from the training school or parent agency in his own home. These children, who are in a status of "aftercare," are still the responsibility of the parent agency or institution and may be returned to an institution for violation of aftercare regulations or for other reasons, such as the need for medical care, the need for further adjustment in an institutional setting, or a contemplated change in placement.

For purposes of this report, children coming into an institution were subdivided into four groups: (1) those received directly from court commitment; (2) those returned for violation of aftercare; (3) those returned from aftercare for other reasons such as for medical care or change in placement plans; and (4) those delinquent children transferred from another facility or type of care.

Over half (57 percent) of the children were admitted to the institutions directly from court commitment. About 12 percent were returned for violation of aftercare. Close to 30 percent came into the institutions through transfers. This happened more frequently in the Northcentral and Pacific regions where some of the States have parent agencies to which delinquent children are committed by court. After a

^{4/} A parent agency is defined as an agency of State government which has responsibility by statute for a comprehensive program for the care and treatment of delinquent children. This may be a department of welfare, a youth authority, or a department of agencies and institutions.

period of study in a reception and diagnostic center, the parent agency assigns the children to one of a number of facilities, including training schools and forestry camps.

Of the children discharged from the reporting institutions during 1958, 6 out of 10 were placed in aftercare with provision for their supervision in the communities to which they were released. Close to 3 out of 10 were released for other reasons including transfers to other facilities or types of care. Only 1 out of 10 were discharged outright directly from the institution. This number would include the children who reached a school's maximum age limit.

Sex of the Children

A little over three-fourths of the children in the training schools and forestry camps were boys. This proportion has not changed since data first became available in 1953. (Generally, there are about 4 times as many boys' delinquency cases as girls' cases disposed of by the juvenile courts in the country when traffic cases are excluded. When they are included the ratio is even higher.)

The proportion of boys ranged from 72 to 83 percent in the various regions in 1958. Eighty-four percent of the children in local training schools were boys, and all the youths in the forestry camps were boys.

Returnees

In 1958, about one-fourth (25.6 percent) of those children committed by courts to the training schools or returned to them during the year for violating aftercare regulations, had been committed before at some time or other. Of these returnees, 7 out of 10 were returned for violation of aftercare regulations.

Individual institutions varied widely in the proportion of children returning to them. One in 4 of the schools had a returnee rate of under 10 percent, while 1 in 25 had a returnee rate of 50 percent or over.

The returnee rate is higher among the larger institutions than among the smaller ones, and this rate decreases as the size of the institution decreases. The median^{5/} returnee rates of the various size institutions are shown in table 2.

^{5/} The median is defined as the value which divides a statistical distribution into two equal parts--one-half falling below the median and one-half exceeding the median.

Table 2.--Returnee rate, by capacity of institution, 1958

Capacity of institution	Returnee rate (median)
Less than 150 children.....	9.9
150-299 children.....	19.3
300 or more children.....	25.0

These data have particular significance in evaluating the recommended standard of limiting the capacity of an institution to 150 children.^{6/} But while the data show that in general the larger institutions have a higher rate of return, other factors besides size of institution may affect these rates. Some of these factors are related to differences in the administration of treatment programs and in the practices of institutions and agencies regarding the return of children. For example, the staffing situation of the schools and the extent to which they are caring for more children than their intended capacity may have an effect on these rates. In addition, family relationships, public attitudes, job opportunities, school adjustments, leisure-time facilities, and a host of other factors in the home and community may spell the difference between success and failure of the released youth.

Runaways

There were close to 13 occurrences of children running away^{7/} for every 100 children served during the year by the institutions. This runaway rate^{8/} is lower than it was in 1956, and it was lower in all types of institutions, as shown in table 3:

Table 3.--Runaway rate, by type of institution, 1956 and 1958

Type of institution	Runaway rate ^{a/}	
	1956	1958
All institutions.....	16.8	12.5
State institutions.....	15.3	11.0
Local institutions.....	42.1	41.2
Forestry camps.....	11.1	8.4

a/ For those institutions reporting both years.

^{6/} Institutions Serving Delinquent Children, p. 33. (See footnote 2.)

^{7/} For the purposes of this report, a runaway is considered one who in his efforts to willfully truant from the institution actually leaves the physical custody and control of the institution, regardless of how long he is absent without official permission.

^{8/} The runaway rate is the number of occurrences of children running away divided by the total number of children served by the institutions during the reporting period. It reflects the number of times any one child may have run away during the period.

Every training school and forestry camp has to face the runaway problem. However, the number of runaways is not necessarily a measure of the goodness or badness of a program. Actually, a low number of runaways may indicate a poor treatment program and an overemphasis on custody.^{9/}

Here again, institutions in 1958 experienced a wide variation in the proportion of runaways. A fourth of the institutions had a runaway rate of 20 percent or more, some as high as 45 percent or over. About one-sixth of the institutions had a rate less than 2.5 percent. Institutions serving both boys and girls reported a higher rate of runaways than those serving only boys or only girls. A lower rate of runaways was reported for institutions serving nonwhite children only than for those serving only white or those serving both white and nonwhite children.

Length of Stay

On the average, children who were placed in aftercare or discharged outright directly from the institutions had been in the institution for 9.7 months. The average length of stay for boys was 9.3 months as compared with 12.0 months for girls. As shown in table 4, the average length of stay in forestry camps was considerably shorter than in State and local public training schools:

Table 4.--Average length of stay, by type of institution, 1958

Type of institution	Average length of stay (months)
All institutions.....	9.7
State institutions.....	9.8
Local institutions.....	10.5
Forestry camps.....	6.8

Most of the children in training schools and forestry camps are sent there for an indeterminate period. However, the length of time a child stays in an institution is influenced by a number of factors. For example, the institution may be forced to consider criteria other than the child's readiness for release, such as his having reached the maximum age served, the decision that nothing more can be done for him, or population pressures.^{10/}

Consequently, institutions vary considerably in the time they keep a child. Almost one-third of the training schools and forestry camps kept children 8 months or less. In contrast, 7 percent kept their children for a year and a half or more. The median length of

^{9/} Institutions Serving Delinquent Children, p. 109 (See footnote 2.)

^{10/} Institutions Serving Delinquent Children, p. 113. (See footnote 2.)

stay ranged from almost 12 months in the Southern region to a little over 8 months in the Pacific region. Institutions serving only nonwhite children kept them longer than those serving only white or both white and nonwhite children.

Capacities of the Institutions

Experience has demonstrated that it is difficult to operate an effective treatment program for delinquent children in a large institution. The administration of a big training facility, like that of any other big organization, tends to become complex, cumbersome, and to some extent impersonal, with direction and leadership of the institution separated from the children by various levels of staff. The maximum capacity recommended for a training school is 150 children.^{11/} It has been found that in smaller institutions it is possible to provide an atmosphere in which both the children and the staff benefit in carrying out a treatment and training program.

Not quite half (49 percent) of the total institutions reporting -- State schools, local schools, and forestry camps -- met this criterion. More of the institutions serving only boys than of those serving only girls had capacities of 150 or over -- 54 percent of the boys' as compared with 37 percent of the girls' institutions. Twelve out of the 13 institutions serving both boys and girls had capacities of 150 or more children.

Over two-thirds of the State training schools had capacities exceeding 150 children. Local schools had much lower capacities, with only 21 percent caring for 150 or more. Forestry camps had capacities ranging from 18 to 105, with the majority serving less than 50 children.

Occupancy

In 1958, almost 3 out of 5 institutions had an occupancy rate of more than 90 percent of their capacity, while 4 out of 10 institutions were housing more children than their stated capacity. An occupancy rate of more than 100 percent obviously means overcrowding with its resulting adverse effects and pressures on both children and institutional staff. Yet for those institutions reporting in both 1956 and 1958, the number with an occupancy rate of more than 100 percent increased half again as much (from 35 to 51). Table 5 shows the percent of overcrowdedness by type of institution for 1956 and 1958:

^{11/} Institutions Serving Delinquent Children, p. 33. (See footnote 2.)

Table 5.--Percent of institutions having an occupancy rate of more than 100 percent, by type of institution, 1956 and 1958

Type of institution	Percent overcrowded ^{a/}	
	1956	1958
All institutions.....	27.8	40.5
State institutions.....	32.3	47.5
Local institutions.....	9.0	7.7
Forestry camps.....	21.4	21.4

a/ For those institutions reporting both years.

Overcrowding is worst in the largest institutions. Almost half of the institutions with a capacity of 200-300 children and almost two-thirds of those with a capacity of 300 or more children had occupancy rates of more than 100 percent. The rates were high for institutions caring for boys only, for those serving only nonwhite children, and for those serving both white and nonwhite.

Aftercare

The recognized goal of institutions for delinquents is to re-educate and rehabilitate the children under their care so that when they leave the institution they will be able to make a healthy and successful adjustment to society. Experience has shown that the rehabilitation process cannot be accomplished completely within the institution. A recent annual report of the Texas Youth Council aptly points out: "Such training must be followed by effective supervision in the community to which the child is released from the School. Constructive progress made while in the Training School is frequently lost within the first few weeks after release on parole, and both the money and efforts expended are a total loss to the State as well as to the child."^{12/}

When a child leaves an institution his treatment often continues through individualized help and supervision in adapting to the family and community to which he returns. Based on the data available, close to 20,000 children were receiving such aftercare supervision on June 30, 1958. By far the largest proportion of these children (78 percent) were being supervised by the institution or parent agency (the State agency responsible for the overall comprehensive program for the care and treatment of delinquent children). This proportion was more than 90 percent in the Northeastern and Pacific regions and over 80 percent in the Northcentral and Mountain regions. In the Southern region

^{12/} Annual Report of the Texas Youth Council to the Governor, fiscal year ended August 31, 1959.

it was 50 percent. In this region, the other half of the children received aftercare from welfare or probation departments.

Of all children receiving aftercare under the supervision of institutions or parent agencies, 86 percent were in their own or relatives' homes, 8 percent were in foster or boarding homes, and the rest in other miscellaneous places.

Less than one percent of the children in aftercare status were supervised by voluntary agencies.

The difference in the proportion of children receiving aftercare supervision from the institution or parent agency, by type of institution, is shown in the following table:

Table 6.--Percent of children in aftercare status under care or supervision of institution or parent agency, by type of institution, 1958

Type of institution	Percent in aftercare under supervision of institution or parent agency
State institutions.....	77.9
Local institutions.....	63.9
Forestry camps.....	100.0

EXPENDITURES

Public institutions for juvenile delinquents are estimated to have spent about \$82,000,000 during the fiscal year 1958. This is 26 percent more than expenditures for the 1956 fiscal year. As shown in table 7, costs increased in all types of institutions.

Table 7.--Percent increase in expenditures between 1956 and 1958, by type of institution

Type of institution	Percent increase in expenditures ^{a/}			
	All ^{b/} expenditures	Operating costs		
		Total	Salaries and wages	Other
All institutions....	26.1	24.5	25.5	22.3
State institutions....	27.2	24.7	25.3	23.3
Local institutions....	11.4	24.2	27.7	19.0
Forestry camps.....	23.5	18.6	28.2	7.0

^{a/} For those institutions reporting both years.

^{b/} Includes outlay for capital improvements and total operating costs.

Expenditures for current operations accounted for 85 percent of the total money spent in 1958. This included the costs of salaries and wages, food and clothing, office and household supplies, and minor building repairs. The remaining 15 percent was spent for capital improvements.

Two-thirds of the money for current operations was used for salaries and wages. This proportion ranged from 56 percent in the Southern and Mountain regions to 72 percent in the Northcentral region.

Institutions serving both boys and girls spent proportionately less for salaries and wages than institutions serving boys only or girls only. The schools serving only nonwhite children used less of their funds for salaries and wages than other institutions. The proportions were as follows:

	Percent of operating costs used for salaries and wages
Institutions serving:	
Boys only.....	68
Girls only.....	71
Boys and girls.....	55
White only.....	62
Nonwhite only.....	58
White and nonwhite.....	69

The extent to which a region's economic resources are used to finance public institutions for delinquent children can be expressed by how much a region spends for these institutions for every \$10,000 of the region's personal income. Personal income is the current income from all sources received by the residents of each State, and is widely accepted as an index of relative economic capacities of the States. The operating expenditures for public institutions for delinquent children per \$10,000 of personal income (a measure of fiscal effort) is shown in table 8. (Capital outlays, by region, or by type of institution, would be sporadic for any short period of time, such as a year. Since this report covers only two annual periods, the following cost data are operating costs only, excluding capital outlays.)

Table 8.--Estimated total operating expenditures for public institutions for delinquent children, personal income, and expenditures per \$10,000 of personal income, by region, 1958

Region <u>a/</u>	Total operating expenditures for public institutions for delinquent children (estimated)	Personal income (millions) <u>b/</u>	Expenditure per \$10,000 of personal income
All regions..	\$70,000,000	\$357,482	\$1.96
Northeastern...	20,797,000	113,314	1.84
Northcentral...	18,340,000	107,405	1.71
Southern.....	13,664,000	76,808	1.78
Mountain.....	2,100,000	12,571	1.67
Pacific.....	15,099,000	47,384	3.19

a/ Excludes Puerto Rico.

b/ Source: Survey of Current Business, U.S. Department of Commerce, August 1959, table 1, p. 15.

Although two regions may make the same fiscal effort, their total operating expenditures can differ widely. While the Northeastern and Southern regions, for example, made almost equal fiscal efforts in 1958, the Northeastern region spent much more than the Southern region and its per capita operating expenditures were more than double. (See table 9). For the same reason a lesser fiscal effort in a wealthy region may yield a larger absolute amount for operating expenditures than a greater effort in a poor region.

Per Capita Operating Expenditures

Per capita operating expenditures are computed in this study by dividing the total operating expenditures by the average daily population of the institution during the year.^{13/}

Earlier it was found that the Southern region compared very favorably with other regions in its fiscal effort toward public institutions for delinquent children. Although this is true, table 10 shows that this region has the lowest per capita operating expenditures. The

^{13/} It should be emphasized that per capita expenditures are based only on those expenditures paid for by the institutions out of their allotted budget. Expenditures of other agencies made on behalf of the children in the institutions are not included, and until the extent of this factor is known, per capita expenditures should be used with caution.

Pacific region has the best fiscal effort and the highest per capita; while the Northcentral region, although having a relatively poor fiscal effort, shows up very well in the per capita operating expenditures.

Table 9.--Per capita operating expenditures, by region, 1958

Region	Per capita operating expenditures
All regions	\$2,155
Northeastern.....	2,737
Northcentral.....	2,181
Southern.....	1,301
Mountain.....	1,948
Pacific.....	3,178

Individual institutions vary considerably in their per capita operating expenditures. About 3 out of 10 of the training schools and forestry camps had a per capita operating expenditure of under \$1,500, while close to another 3 out of 10 had a per capita of as much as \$3,000 or over. This variation is evident even within regions. For example, in the Southern region the range extends from under \$600 to over \$3,000 and in the Pacific region the per capita operating expenditures range from under \$2,000 to over \$5,000.

The institutions serving both boys and girls spent less per child than those serving boys only or girls only. Likewise, the institutions serving only nonwhite children spent less than those serving white children only or both white and nonwhite children. The differences are shown below:

	Per capita operating expenditure
Institutions serving:	
Boys only.....	\$2,065
Girls only.....	2,636
Boys and girls.....	1,841
White only.....	1,599
Nonwhite only.....	1,296
White and nonwhite.....	2,384

The average annual per capita operating expenditure for caring for a child was \$2,155 for the 162 reporting institutions in 1958. In 1956 it was \$1,893 for the 139 reporting institutions. Table 10 presents

the percentage change by type of institution when comparing those training schools and forestry camps that reported for both years.

Table 10.--Percent increase in per capita operating expenditures between 1956 and 1958, by type of institution

Type of institution	Percent increase in per capita operating expenditures <u>a/</u>
All institutions.....	19.6
State institutions.....	19.7
Local institutions.....	22.7
Forestry camps.....	13.0

a/ For those institutions reporting both years.

Operating expenditures increased about a fourth between 1956 and 1958. This, combined with a small increase of only 4 percent in the average daily child population, resulted in almost a 20 percent increase in per capita operating expenditures between 1956 and 1958.

PERSONNEL

Public institutions for delinquent children are attempting to provide services which are among the most difficult to administer in the entire child welfare field. In order to perform these services, the primary requirement is personnel that is adequate both in quality and quantity.

Staff Available

An estimated 13,850 full-time employees were being paid for by public institutions for delinquent children in 1958--an increase of 9 percent since 1956. In addition, an estimated 700 part-time employees--75 percent of them treatment and educational personnel--were on the payrolls of institutions. Some institutions also have full or part-time treatment and educational staff members being paid for by other agencies. In 1958, this category included an estimated 200 full-time and 100 part-time treatment and educational employees being paid for by some agency other than the institution itself. Taking into consideration all the personnel, there were a little over 14,000 full-time employees, and about 800 part-time employees.

In every type of institution, treatment and educational personnel (which includes cottage personnel) were the predominant group, as indicated in table 11:

Table 11.--Percent distribution of employees by type of employee,
and by type of institution, June 30, 1958

Type of institution	Total	Percent distribution of employees		
		Administrative	Treatment and educational	Operational and maintenance
All institutions...	100	11.1	60.6	28.3
State institutions..	100	10.7	61.4	27.9
Local institutions..	100	14.6	50.7	34.7
Forestry camps.....	100	17.3	56.5	26.2

In general, the proportion of treatment and educational personnel increased, while the proportion of the other two categories of employees decreased between 1956 and 1958. Regionally, the proportion of treatment and educational personnel ranged from 68.8 percent in the Pacific region to 42.6 percent in the Mountain region, which had a larger proportion of its employees (45 percent) in operational and maintenance jobs.

The number of vacancies reported by the institutions was almost exactly the same for both 1956 and 1958--about 500. In both years, the vacancies were predominantly in the treatment and educational positions. In 1956 the highest percentage of vacancies occurred in the Mountain region, and the lowest percentage in the Southern region, while in 1958 the exact opposite was true.

Staff Turnover

Turnover of staff is a nationwide concern. Filling jobs and keeping them filled is a difficult problem. More than a fifth (20.6 percent) of all employees in institutions for delinquent children left their jobs in 1958. Two out of three of these were treatment and educational personnel. The separation rate was the highest in the Mountain region; in institutions having a child population of 150-199; in those serving both boys and girls; and in those institutions serving white children only. As a result of the separation rate, at any given time, new employees constitute a substantial proportion of the total number of institutional employees.

On June 30, 1958, as many as 21.4 percent of all employees in training schools and forestry camps had been in their jobs less than one year. The accession rate, like the separation rate, was the highest in the Mountain region, in institutions serving both boys and girls, and in those serving white children only. Institutions with a child population of 200-299 had the highest accession rate.

Ratio of Children to Staff

The child-employee ratio of 2.6 was the same in 1958 as in 1956. That is, there were 2.6 children in the institutions on June 30, 1958, for every full-time employee (administrative, treatment, educational, operational, and maintenance). This ratio of children to employees, while only a crude measure of the availability of staff, is useful in presenting an overall comparison of the staffing in the institutions.

The child-employee ratio 2.6 is based on the filled positions on the institution payrolls. When the full-time employees being paid for by some other agency are added to the staff, then the child-employee ratio changes from 2.60 to 2.56. If all the vacancies were filled, then the child-employee ratio would drop to 2.48. Apparently it is not appreciably influenced even by the most favorable staffing situation.

Institutions serving girls only had a lower ratio than those serving boys only, or both boys and girls. The institutions serving only nonwhite children had a higher ratio than those serving white children only or both white and nonwhite children. The Northeastern region reported the lowest child-employee ratio (2.0) and the highest ratio (3.9) was reported by the Southern region.

Close to 4 out of 10 institutions reported no vacancies on their staff and half of these had a child-employee ratio as high as 3.1 or over. Since these training schools and forestry camps have no vacancies, there seems little prospect of lowering their child-employee ratios. The situation is particularly distressing for one-half of these institutions which already have a child-employee ratio considerably higher than the average of 2.6.

Characteristics of Treatment and Educational Personnel

Most of the remainder of this report deals with the personal characteristics of the staff -- their age and sex, marital status, education and experience -- and their salaries. These data were derived primarily from individual questionnaires requested only from treatment and educational personnel, including superintendents and their assistants.

Individual personnel reports were received from 6,700 treatment and educational employees. Almost 95 percent were from full-time staff and a little over 5 percent were from part-time employees, mostly physicians, dentists, psychiatrists and chaplains. This analysis is limited to the full-time staff.

Age and Sex

Of the full-time staff reporting as of June 30, 1956, 61 percent were men and 39 percent women. The women tended to be somewhat older than the men: the median age of the women was 48.9 years, and

that of the men, 40.7 years. For both sexes combined, 3 out of 5 were 40 years of age or over, with close to 3 out of 4 of the women in that age group. On the other hand, 28 percent of the staff were under 35 years of age, with a third of the men under that age. A striking illustration of the difference in age between the sexes is the fact that 48 percent of the men were under 40 years of age while 45 percent of the women were in the age group 45 through 59 years. Table 12 gives the age distribution by sex for the full-time staff reporting:

Table 12.--Age of full-time personnel by sex, June 30, 1958

Age	All personnel	Sex	
		Male	Female
Total personnel.....	6,350	3,870	2,480
Median age.....	44.2	40.7	48.9
Percent distribution:			
Total.....	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>
Under 30 years.....	16	19	11
30-34.....	12	15	7
35-39.....	12	14	8
40-44.....	12	13	12
45-49.....	13	12	16
50-54.....	13	11	15
55-59.....	10	8	14
60-64.....	8	6	11
65 years and over.....	4	2	6

Marital Status

Classified by marital status, 84 percent of the men and 52 percent of the women were married. Only 5 percent of the men were widowed, divorced or separated, while 30 percent of the women were in that category. As expected, the median age is lowest for the never married and highest for the widowed, divorced or separated. Table 13 shows the age distribution by sex and marital status for the full-time staff reporting:

Table 13.--Age of full-time personnel, by sex and marital status, June 30, 1958

Age	Total			Male			Female		
	Never married	Married	Widowed etc.	Never married	Married	Widowed etc.	Never married	Married	Widowed etc.
Total personnel	891	4,530	929	458	3,232	180	433	1,298	749
Median age ..	33.8	43.2	55.3	31.1	41.7	47.5	41.1	46.2	56.4
Percent distribution:									
Total	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>
Under 30 years.	38	14	3	45	15	8	30	10	2
30-34 years ...	15	13	4	20	14	13	11	8	2
35-39 years ...	9	14	5	10	15	10	7	11	4
40-44 years ...	6	14	8	7	14	13	6	16	7
45-49 years ...	8	15	11	6	13	12	10	20	11
50-54 years ...	9	13	17	6	12	14	12	16	17
55-59 years ...	7	9	20	3	9	10	10	11	22
60-64 years ...	5	6	19	3	6	12	8	6	21
65 years and over	3	2	13	a/	2	8	6	2	14

a/ Less than 0.5 percent

Prior Experience

As a measure of prior experience, the individual employees were asked the total number of years they had worked at institutions serving delinquent children before coming to the institution where they then were working. From table 14 it can be seen that 87.5 percent had had less than a year's experience at a similar institution. Only 4.3 percent had had 5 years or more of such experience.

Table 14.--Percent distribution of personnel by number of years employed at other institutions, June 30, 1958

Years employed	Percent employed
Less than 1 year.....	87.5
1 - 2 years.....	5.3
3 - 4 years.....	2.9
5 - 7 years.....	2.2
8 - 9 years.....	0.7
10 years or more.....	1.4

Length of Employment in Present Institution

Each individual was asked to indicate the number of years employed at the present institution. Here the situation is quite different from that noted for prior experience. Over one-third of the staff had been at the present institution for 5 years or more, and only 18 percent for less than one year. However, as shown below (table 15), there is a definite difference when analyzed by sex. On the average, women have been in their present jobs longer than the men, and there is a smaller percentage of women with less than one year of experience in their positions.

Table 15.--Percent distribution of full-time personnel by length of employment at present institution, June 30, 1958

Length of employment	Percent employed		
	Total	Male	Female
Less than 1 year.....	18.0	19.8	15.3
1 - 2 years.....	28.6	29.3	27.4
3 - 4 years.....	18.0	18.3	17.6
5 - 7 years.....	13.2	12.5	14.3
8 - 9 years.....	5.4	5.0	5.9
10 years or more.....	16.8	15.1	19.5

The median length of employment for all full-time staff is 3.3 years. A low median can be accounted for in two ways: through large turnover of staff, or through the hiring of new staff as a result of recent expansion of institutional programs.

Educational Attainment

In recruiting treatment and educational personnel for training schools and forestry camps, one of the main requirements, in addition to past experience, is the educational background. Table 16 reveals that 39.5 percent of the full-time staff on June 30, 1958, did not have any education beyond high school. Twenty-one percent had not even completed high school. When men and women staff members are compared, we find that women in general are more likely to have had some education beyond high school.

Table 16.--Percent distribution of full-time personnel by sex and highest level of education attained, June 30, 1958

Highest level of education attained	Total number in each group	Highest level of education attained (percent distribution)		
		Total	Male	Female
Total.....	6,350	100.0	100.0	100.0
Elementary not completed	106	1.7	1.9	1.4
Elementary completed....	1,225	19.3	20.2	17.9
High school completed...	1,179	18.5	19.2	17.5
Education beyond high school.....	3,840	60.5	58.7	63.2

The educational background of the personnel has much more meaning when related to the specific jobs in which they are engaged. As indicated in table 17, many of the staff are inadequately trained for their jobs. This is true even in those positions which are especially critical for the proper treatment, education, and care of the children. For example, only 22 percent, or less than 1 in every 4 of the social workers employed in training schools have completed their full training in social work. Six percent of the academic teachers and 36 percent of the vocational teachers have no college degree or diploma. Less than half the cottage personnel, who have so important a role in the day-to-day relationships with the children, have attended college, even though college graduation is considered to be a desirable qualification for this type of work.

Salaries

Salary is one of the most important items in recruiting and keeping staff. Many experts in the field maintain that one way to raise the quality and status of institutional personnel is to raise salaries. The treatment and educational personnel in training schools and forestry camps were asked to indicate the gross annual salary which they were receiving as of June 30, 1958. This salary was before deductions for taxes, retirement, dues, and so forth.

Two other questions were asked which are related to the salary item. One was whether or not the individual received room and board in addition to the gross annual salary. The other was an item to determine the salary source. As might be expected, staff members who received partial or full room and board received lower money salaries than those who received no room and board. However, most of the staff (81.9 percent) did not receive room and board. Therefore, all salary data in this report are based on salaries regardless of whether or not room and board were provided. Almost 97 percent of the treatment and educational staff were paid by the institution for which they worked. Another 3 percent were paid by some agency other than the institution. An insignificantly small number were paid partially by the institution and partially by some other agency.

The median salary for all full-time treatment and educational personnel combined was \$3,950 as of June 30, 1958. The highest salaries, on the average, were found in the Pacific region (\$5,039) and the lowest salaries were in the Southern region (\$2,941). Of the five regions, only the Pacific had a median salary greater than the national median. There was a difference of over \$1,000 between the national median and the Pacific median.

Table 18 shows the median salaries for all treatment and educational personnel and for selected classes of positions. The selected classes are teachers, social workers, cottage personnel, and occupational supervisors, which compose the largest groups of employees and represent 87 percent of all treatment and educational personnel.

The relative standing of the regions remains almost the same, both in the median salary for selected classes of positions and in the median for all personnel. The variations among regions may reflect such factors as different standards of education and training for certain classes of positions, the presence or absence of merit systems and diverse personnel practices. Differences in cost of living and in the fiscal ability and effort of individual States to support public institutions are fundamental factors underlying all variations in salaries.

The men received over \$600 more than the women, on the average. The greatest difference between the salaries of men and women, on the average, was in the Mountain region (\$1,213), and the least in the Northcentral region (\$228).

Table 18.--Median salary for all full-time personnel and for selected classes of positions, by region, June 30, 1958

Region	All personnel ^{a/}	Selected classes of positions			
		Teachers	Social workers	Cottage personnel	Occupational supervisors
All regions..	\$3,950	\$4,596	\$4,948	\$3,590	\$3,481
Northeastern..	3,909	4,784	5,018	3,630	3,644
Northcentral..	3,832	4,621	5,020	3,428	3,385
Southern.....	2,941	3,515	3,824	2,524	2,347
Mountain.....	3,551	3,865	4,800	2,500	3,550
Pacific.....	5,039	6,146	5,423	4,632	4,500

^{a/} This covers all treatment and educational personnel, and includes other classes, such as superintendents and physicians.

Table 19.--Median salary of full-time personnel by region and sex, June 30, 1958

Region	Total	Sex	
		Male	Female
All regions.....	\$3,950	\$4,251	\$3,607
Northeastern.....	3,909	4,142	3,585
Northcentral.....	3,832	3,970	3,742
Southern.....	2,941	3,081	2,736
Mountain.....	3,551	3,983	2,770
Pacific.....	5,039	5,186	4,666

There are several variables which may affect the median salaries of treatment and educational personnel. Two of these are length of employment and education. These two factors are presented in tables 20 and 21. As expected, the median salary of both the men and women increased with length of employment and higher educational attainment. Regardless of the extent of education, the longer the person has been in the institution, the higher the salary in almost every case. Salary also increases with the increase in education, regardless of the length of employment. This reflects the fact that many of the higher-paid positions require higher educational qualifications.

Table 20.--Median salary of full-time personnel by length of employment and sex, June 30, 1958

Length of employment	Total	Sex	
		Male	Female
Total.....	\$3,950	\$4,251	\$3,607
Less than 1 year.....	3,623	3,895	3,119
1 - 2 years.....	3,691	3,845	3,352
3 - 4 years.....	3,961	4,288	3,523
5 - 7 years.....	4,005	4,454	3,702
8 - 9 years.....	4,421	4,847	3,863
10 years or more.....	4,770	5,081	4,239

Table 21.--Median salary of full-time personnel by extent of education and sex, June 30, 1958

Extent of education	Total	Sex	
		Male	Female
Total.....	\$3,950	\$4,251	\$3,607
No education beyond high school.....	3,414	3,615	3,150
Some college.....	3,818	4,134	3,432
Bachelor's degree.....	4,298	4,588	3,937
Graduate work.....	5,314	5,528	4,950

In every case, the salaries of men were considerably higher than those of women. This cannot be explained entirely by differences in assignment, and seems to be due in part to differences in pay for the same work. As shown in table 22, the men received a higher median salary than the women in almost every type of position. This table also shows the median minimum and maximum salary for each type of position.

Table 22.-- Median salary of personnel by sex and median minimum and maximum salary, by type of position, June 30, 1958^{a/}

Type of position	Median salary of personnel			Median salary for position	
	Total	Male	Female	Minimum	Maximum
Superintendent.....	\$7,647	\$7,749	\$7,262	\$6,852	\$8,050
Asst. superintendent..	5,864	5,861	5,874	5,568	6,822
Principal (school) ...	6,443	6,626	5,800	5,500	6,525
Recreation worker.....	4,000	4,215	3,500	3,900	5,069
Librarian.....	4,374	<u>b/</u>	4,374	4,143	5,125
Academic teacher.....	4,639	4,852	4,375	3,838	5,175
Vocational teacher....	4,479	4,710	3,971	3,700	5,100
Remedial teacher.....	4,768	6,200	4,477	3,900	5,278
Occupational supervisor	3,480	3,728	3,086	3,035	4,264
Nurse.....	4,250	3,000	4,262	3,464	4,350
Medical aide.....	3,082	3,749	2,908	2,800	3,375
Social worker.....	4,981	5,081	4,797	4,250	6,000
Aftercare worker.....	4,796	5,102	4,319	4,719	5,916
Cottage supervisor....	5,500	5,710	5,135	4,617	5,850
Cottage - day.....	3,600	3,872	3,308	3,117	4,116
Cottage - night.....	3,239	3,198	3,856	3,071	4,083
Doctor.....	7,285	<u>c/</u>	<u>c/</u>	9,000	10,000 or over
Dentist.....	7,500	<u>c/</u>	<u>c/</u>	8,000	8,500
Psychiatrist.....	10,000	<u>c/</u>	<u>c/</u>	10,000	10,000 or over
Psychologist.....	5,555	<u>c/</u>	<u>c/</u>	5,305	6,958
Chaplain.....	5,570	<u>c/</u>	<u>c/</u>	5,107	6,134

^{a/} Salaries may be understated somewhat for some types of positions since room and board are not taken into consideration.

^{b/} No male librarians.

^{c/} Predominately male.

Salaries paid to beginning workers in public training schools and forestry camps for delinquent children do not compare favorably with salaries paid to beginners in other occupations, as indicated in table 23. In order to make the training school salaries more comparable with the others, the median salary of training school personnel in table 23 is for only those staff members with less than one year of employment and with a bachelor's degree or diploma.

Table 23.--Comparison of the starting salaries for full-time personnel in training schools and other occupations, 1958

Occupation	Average starting salary -- 1958
Full-time beginning personnel in training schools (median).....	\$3,941
Industrial positions (company mean) <u>a/</u>	
Engineering.....	5,664
Accounting.....	5,004
Sales.....	4,944
General business.....	4,884
All fields.....	5,184
Beginning teachers (median) <u>b/</u>	4,000
Federal career trainee positions.....	4,040 <u>c/</u>

a/ Trends in the Employment of College and University Graduates in Business and Industry, 1958. Endicott, Frank S., 13th Annual Report (Northwestern University, 1958).

b/ Economic Status of Teachers in 1958-59. National Education Association, Association Research Report 1959-R3, May 1959. p. 25.

c/ Grade GS-5 entrance salary.

The comparison with salaries paid to college graduates entering private business is somewhat difficult to interpret because of the difference in the way the figures were obtained. Salary figures from the Endicott survey, from which some data in table 23 are taken, do not represent the salaries paid to college graduates by all private businesses, but only by the 200 biggest concerns. Of course, the 200 largest companies probably employ a large proportion of the college graduates entering private industry. Furthermore, the base for the average is not the number of individuals employed, but the number of companies. Despite these difficulties of interpretation, the differentials are striking and indicate the alternatives open to some college graduates.

Beginning teachers receive practically the same as the beginning workers in training schools and forestry camps for delinquent children.

The Federal career trainee position requires the bachelor's degree plus selection on the basis of a competitive examination. The salary represents the actual entrance figure for all Federal trainees with the minimum requirements. Although the starting salary for training school personnel and the Federal career trainees are very similar, for Federal trainees there is a strong possibility of promotion to a position paying \$4,980 within a year or so. Salary increments for training school staff are usually on a much smaller scale.

PERSONNEL PRACTICES

"Personal relations, between adults and between adults and children, are the most important treatment factor in a training school program. The adults' attitudes toward the youngster depend upon many factors beyond the control of the institution administrator. However, one factor, job satisfaction, can be readily effected by sound administrative procedures of personnel practice. Every institution should have personnel policies geared to insure and maintain a high level of staff morale and to enhance the possibility of conducting an efficient and effective training program."^{14/}

Civil Service or Merit System Coverage

One way of effecting job satisfaction is to have all positions, including that of the superintendent, covered by an adequate civil service or merit system. An adequate system is defined as a personnel system under impartial auspices providing for open competitive examinations, appointment from eligibility lists, and job tenure on the basis of performance.

In 46 percent of the institutions all employees were covered by this kind of civil service or merit system. In 22 percent of the institutions, some, but not all, employees were covered, and in 32 percent, no employee was covered by a merit system. Among the institutions reporting some employees covered, all types of employees except the superintendent were covered in 40 percent. Most of the institutions in the Southern and Mountain regions had no merit system protection. As indicated in table 24, the State institutions reported the lowest percentage of training schools having a civil service or merit system which covered all employees.

Table 24.--Percent coverage by civil service or merit system,
by type of institution, 1958

Type of institution	Percent coverage by civil service or merit system		
	All personnel	Some personnel	No personnel
All institutions.....	46	22	32
State institutions.....	32	29	39
Local institutions.....	68	14	18
Forestry camps.....	88	0	12

^{14/} Institutions Serving Delinquent Children, p. 19. (See footnote 2.)

Vacation and Sick Leave

Two more factors which are recognized as promoting not only job satisfaction but also peak performance are an adequate policy of paid vacation and sick leave. The institutions reported on the number of work days of sick leave with pay and vacation with pay they provided annually after the first year of service. Table 25 indicates that a large proportion of both sick and vacation leave is between 10 and 16 working days. The median does not vary much between vacation and sick leave, except in the local institutions.

Table 25.--Percent paid vacation and sick leave between 10 and 16 working days, and median number of days, by type of institution, 1958

Type of institution	Percent between 10 and 16 days		Median number of days	
	Vacation	Sick	Vacation	Sick
All institutions.....	82.6	74.8	12.3	12.4
State institutions.....	83.5	78.7	12.5	12.7
Local institutions.....	77.3	68.4	13.9	12.2
Forestry camps.....	83.3	62.5	11.7	12.0

Miscellaneous Personnel Practices

There are several other important aspects of a sound personnel program. The following factors are grouped together for convenience in presentation, not because any one of them is less important. The training schools and forestry camps were asked the following questions about practices which are part of a well-rounded personnel program:

- a. Does the institution have written personnel policies which are available to all staff members?
- b. Does the institution have a written job description for each position?
- c. Are the workers given periodic performance ratings?
- d. Are there provisions for periodic salary increments?
- e. Does the institution permit its personnel to take educational leave?
- f. Does the institution give pay or compensatory time off for officially required overtime?
- g. Are there retirement (pension) plans paid for in whole or in part by the institution or the parent agency? (Exclude workmen's compensation.)

The results of the reporting are presented below in table 26.

Table 26.--Percent of institutions responding "Yes" to selected personnel policy questions, by type of institution, 1958

Selected personnel policy question	Percent of institutions responding "Yes"			
	Total	State	Local	Forestry camps
a. Written personnel policies.....	82	82	86	79
b. Written job descriptions.....	84	85	82	79
c. Periodic performance ratings...	66	62	59	92
d. Periodic salary increments.....	84	82	77	96
e. Educational leave.....	77	78	73	75
f. Overtime.....	81	79	68	100
g. Retirement plans.....	87	85	82	100

It is encouraging to note that regardless of the question or the type of institution, well over one-half of the institutions answered "Yes." The use of performance ratings as a means of helping staff members improve their work appears to be one area that needs further emphasis. Another important area that needs further consideration is the use of educational leave as a means of raising the educational level of the personnel in training schools now occupying positions which are especially critical for the proper treatment, education, and care of the children.

APPENDIX TABLES

Data in the following tables are limited to the 162 public institutions for delinquent children that reported for the fiscal year 1958.

TABLE A.--PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS FOR DELINQUENT CHILDREN, BY TYPE, REGION, CAPACITY, SEX AND RACE GROUP SERVED, JUNE 30, 1958

TABLE B.--CHILDREN IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS FOR DELINQUENT CHILDREN, BY SEX, AND BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION AND REGION, JUNE 30, 1958

TABLE C.--TYPE OF ADMISSION TO AND DISCHARGE FROM PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS FOR DELINQUENT CHILDREN, BY REGION AND TYPE OF INSTITUTION, 1958

TABLE D.--RETURNEE RATE OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS FOR DELINQUENT CHILDREN, BY REGION, CHILD POPULATION IN INSTITUTION, SEX AND RACE GROUP SERVED, 1958

TABLE E.--RUNAWAY RATE OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS FOR DELINQUENT CHILDREN, BY REGION, CHILD POPULATION IN INSTITUTION, SEX AND RACE GROUP SERVED, 1958

TABLE F.--AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS FOR DELINQUENT CHILDREN, BY REGION, CHILD POPULATION IN INSTITUTION, SEX AND RACE GROUP SERVED, 1958

TABLE G.--CAPACITY OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS FOR DELINQUENT CHILDREN, BY SEX GROUP SERVED, 1958

TABLE H.--OCCUPANCY OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS FOR DELINQUENT CHILDREN, BY REGION, CAPACITY, SEX AND RACE GROUP SERVED, 1958

TABLE I.--AGENCY PROVIDING CARE OR SUPERVISION TO CHILDREN PLACED IN AFTERCARE FROM PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS FOR DELINQUENT CHILDREN, BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION AND REGION, JUNE 30, 1958

TABLE J.--ANNUAL EXPENDITURES AND PER CAPITA OPERATING EXPENDITURE OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS FOR DELINQUENT CHILDREN, BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION AND REGION, 1958

TABLE K.--ANNUAL PER CAPITA OPERATING EXPENDITURE OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS FOR DELINQUENT CHILDREN, BY REGION, AVERAGE DAILY CHILD POPULATION, SEX AND RACE GROUP SERVED, 1958

TABLE L.--PERSONNEL IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS FOR DELINQUENT CHILDREN, BY CLASSIFICATION OF EMPLOYEE AND NUMBER OF VACANCIES, AND BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION AND REGION, JUNE 30, 1958

TABLE M.--ACCESSION AND SEPARATION RATES OF FULL-TIME PERSONNEL, BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION AND REGION, 1958

APPENDIX TABLES (Continued)

TABLE N.--ACCESSION AND SEPARATION RATES OF FULL-TIME PERSONNEL, BY CHILD POPULATION IN INSTITUTION, SEX AND RACE GROUP SERVED, 1958

TABLE O.--RATIO OF CHILDREN TO EMPLOYEES IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS FOR DELINQUENT CHILDREN, BY REGION, CHILD POPULATION IN INSTITUTION, SEX AND RACE GROUP SERVED, JUNE 30, 1958

TABLE P.--PERSONNEL VACANCIES IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS FOR DELINQUENT CHILDREN, BY CHILD-EMPLOYEE RATIO, JUNE 30, 1958

TABLE Q.--REGIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF STATES, 1958

TABLE A. PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS FOR DELINQUENT CHILDREN, BY TYPE, REGION, CAPACITY, SEX AND RACE GROUP SERVED, JUNE 30, 1958

Type, region, capacity, sex and race group served	All institutions		Institutions that reported	
	Number ^{a/}	Percent	Number	Percent
All institutions.....	213	100	162	100
<u>Type</u>				
State.....	132	62	114	70
Local.....	52	24	24	15
Forestry camps.....	29	14	24	15
<u>Region</u> ^{b/}				
Northeastern.....	47	22	35	21
Northcentral.....	45	21	35	21
Southern.....	63	30	50	31
Mountain.....	12	6	6	4
Pacific.....	46	21	36	23
<u>Capacity</u>				
Less than 100 children.....	90	42	57	35
100-149 children.....	26	12	22	14
150-199 children.....	28	13	23	14
200-299 children.....	40	19	32	20
300 or more children.....	29	14	28	17
<u>Sex group served</u>				
Boys only.....	129	61	97	60
Girls only.....	65	30	52	32
Boys and girls.....	19	9	13	8
<u>Race group served</u>				
White only.....	28	13	23	14
Nonwhite only.....	26	12	22	14
White and nonwhite.....	159	75	117	72

a/ The list of institutions was compiled for the most part from the "Directory of Public Training Schools for Delinquent Children," Children's Bureau, February 1958. Changes and additions since the Directory was published were also used.

b/ See table Q, page 48 for States included in each region.

TABLE B. CHILDREN IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS FOR DELINQUENT CHILDREN, BY SEX,
AND BY TYPE OF INSTITUTIONS AND REGION, JUNE 30, 1958

Region and type of institution	Total	All institutions		Institutions that reported		Institutions that did not report <u>a/</u>	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
All institutions..	35,913	27,110	8,803	24,415	7,720	2,695	1,083
Northeastern...	8,886	6,939	1,947	5,671	1,719	1,268	228
Northcentral...	8,305	5,963	2,342	5,752	2,253	211	89
Southern.....	12,034	8,896	3,138	8,326	2,691	570	447
Mountain.....	1,864	1,394	470	898	163	496	307
Pacific.....	4,824	3,918	906	3,768	894	150	12
State institutions	31,094	22,871	8,223	21,222	7,405	1,649	818
Northeastern...	7,733	5,897	1,836	5,049	1,660	848	176
Northcentral...	7,279	5,126	2,153	5,027	2,121	99	32
Southern.....	11,059	8,150	2,909	7,944	2,606	206	303
Mountain.....	1,864	1,394	470	898	163	496	307
Pacific.....	3,159	2,304	855	2,304	855	-	-
Local institutions	3,526	2,946	580	1,945	315	1,001	265
Forestry camps....	1,293	1,293	-	1,248	-	45	-

a/ Figures were estimated.

TABLE C. TYPE OF ADMISSION TO AND DISCHARGE FROM PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS FOR DELINQUENT CHILDREN,
BY REGION AND TYPE OF INSTITUTION, 1958

Region and type of institution	Percent distribution								
	Children admitted to institutions					Children discharged from institutions			
	Total	Com- mitted by court	Returned for violation of aftercare	Returned from aftercare for other reasons	Other admis- sions	Total	Dis- charged outright and directly	Placed in aftercare	Other releases
All institutions...	100.0	57.2	12.4	1.9	28.5	100.0	10.7	60.1	29.2
Northeastern....	100.0	62.7	11.6	2.8	22.9	100.0	17.1	64.1	18.8
Northcentral....	100.0	53.0	16.4	2.4	28.2	100.0	7.8	57.7	34.5
Southern.....	100.0	74.7	12.6	1.0	11.7	100.0	17.8	66.0	16.2
Mountain.....	100.0	61.8	21.7	5.4	11.1	100.0	10.2	66.2	23.6
Pacific.....	100.0	39.4	6.5	1.0	53.1	100.0	1.8	53.3	44.9
State institutions.	100.0	58.2	14.3	2.0	25.5	100.0	10.3	62.0	27.7
Northeastern....	100.0	65.0	12.7	3.2	19.1	100.0	16.9	62.7	20.4
Northcentral....	100.0	58.0	19.2	2.8	20.0	100.0	5.6	66.2	28.2
Southern.....	100.0	75.1	13.3	0.4	11.2	100.0	17.1	67.2	15.7
Mountain.....	100.0	61.8	21.7	5.4	11.1	100.0	10.2	66.2	23.6
Pacific.....	100.0	27.8	8.6	1.1	62.5	100.0	1.6	47.1	51.3
Local institutions.	100.0	56.3	5.5	2.6	35.6	100.0	21.0	46.4	32.6
Forestry camps.....	100.0	48.9	1.0	0.3	49.8	100.0	2.2	55.5	42.3

TABLE D. RETURNEE RATE OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS FOR DELINQUENT CHILDREN,
BY REGION, CHILD POPULATION IN INSTITUTION,
SEX AND RACE GROUP SERVED, 1958

Region, child population in institution, sex and race group served	Total number of institutions	Returnee rate (percent) ^{a/}						
		Under 10	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50 or over	Not reported
All institutions.....	162	44	45	29	18	7	7	12
<u>Region</u>								
Northeastern.....	35	10	9	7	5	2	2	-
Northcentral.....	35	11	10	6	5	2	1	-
Southern.....	50	17	17	6	5	2	3	-
Mountain.....	6	-	2	2	2	-	-	-
Pacific.....	36	6	7	8	1	1	1	12
<u>Child population in institutions</u>								
Less than 100 children	57	28	7	7	2	1	-	12
100-149 children.....	22	6	8	4	2	-	2	-
150-199 children.....	23	3	10	5	4	-	1	-
200-299 children.....	32	3	13	7	4	3	2	-
300 or more children..	28	4	7	6	6	3	2	-
<u>Sex group served</u>								
Boys.....	97	24	24	17	12	5	4	11
Girls.....	52	18	15	10	4	1	3	1
Boys and girls.....	13	2	6	2	2	1	-	-
<u>Race group served</u>								
White only.....	23	7	6	4	4	1	1	-
Nonwhite only.....	22	6	8	4	1	-	3	-
White and nonwhite....	117	31	31	21	13	6	3	12

^{a/} The returnee rate was computed by dividing the number of children recommitted by court plus those returned for aftercare violations during the reporting period by the total of all children committed by court plus those returned for aftercare violations during the reporting period.

TABLE E. RUNAWAY RATE OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS FOR DELINQUENT CHILDREN,
BY REGION, CHILD POPULATION IN INSTITUTION,
SEX AND RACE GROUP SERVED, 1958

Region, child population in institution, sex and race group served	Total number of institutions	Runaway rate (percent) ^{a/}						
		Under 2.5	2.5-4.9	5.0-9.9	10.0-14.9	15.0-19.9	20.0-24.9	25.0 or over
All institutions.....	162	25	17	38	27	14	12	29
<u>Region</u>								
Northeastern.....	35	3	3	7	6	4	3	9
Northcentral.....	35	10	3	6	6	-	4	6
Southern.....	50	5	8	13	6	4	5	9
Mountain.....	6	1	1	-	1	1	-	2
Pacific.....	36	6	2	12	8	5	-	3
<u>Child population in institution</u>								
Less than 100 children	68	12	7	15	8	8	4	14
100-149 children.....	27	2	2	9	4	2	3	5
150-199 children.....	13	3	1	2	1	2	1	3
200-299 children.....	21	4	4	2	6	1	0	4
300-399 children.....	17	1	2	5	3	1	2	3
400 or more children..	16	3	1	5	5	0	2	0
<u>Sex group served</u>								
Boys only.....	97	16	10	23	19	7	5	17
Girls only.....	52	8	7	12	7	4	5	9
Boys and girls.....	13	1	-	3	1	3	2	3
<u>Race group served</u>								
White only.....	23	2	2	7	4	-	3	5
Nonwhite only.....	22	4	4	5	1	3	2	3
White and nonwhite....	117	19	11	26	22	11	7	21

^{a/} The runaway rate was computed by dividing the number of runaways by the number of children that had been in the institution at any time during the reporting period.

TABLE F. AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS FOR DELINQUENT CHILDREN, BY REGION, CHILD POPULATION IN INSTITUTION, SEX AND RACE GROUP SERVED, 1958

Region, child population in institution, sex and race group served	Total number of institutions	Average length of stay (months)					
		Less than 6	6-8	9-11	12-17	18-23	24 or more
All institutions.....	162	13	40	47	50	9	3
<u>Region</u>							
Northeastern.....	35	5	3	11	12	3	1
Northcentral.....	35	4	12	7	10	1	1
Southern.....	50	1	8	15	21	4	1
Mountain.....	6	0	2	1	3	0	0
Pacific.....	36	3	15	13	4	1	0
<u>Child population in institution</u>							
Less than 100 children.	68	9	18	20	15	5	1
100-149 children.....	27	3	2	9	10	2	1
150-199 children.....	13	0	1	6	4	1	1
200-299 children.....	21	0	8	5	8	0	0
300-399 children.....	17	0	6	3	7	1	0
400 or more children...	16	1	5	4	6	0	0
<u>Sex group served</u>							
Boys only.....	97	13	35	23	24	2	0
Girls only.....	52	0	3	19	22	6	2
Boys and girls.....	13	0	2	5	4	1	1
<u>Race group served</u>							
White only.....	23	0	6	9	7	1	0
Nonwhite only.....	22	1	2	5	11	2	1
White and nonwhite.....	117	12	32	33	32	6	2

TABLE G. CAPACITY OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS FOR DELINQUENT CHILDREN,
BY SEX GROUP SERVED, 1958

Capacity	Total number of institutions	Sex group served		
		Boys only	Girls only	Boys and girls
All institutions.....	162	97	52	13
Less than 50 children	21	15	6	0
50-99 children.....	36	22	14	0
100-149 children.....	22	8	13	1
150-199 children.....	23	10	9	4
200-249 children.....	18	10	4	4
250-299 children.....	14	10	3	1
300-399 children.....	16	12	3	1
400 or more children.	12	10	0	2

TABLE H. OCCUPANCY OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS FOR DELINQUENT CHILDREN, BY REGION, CAPACITY, SEX AND RACE
GROUP SERVED, 1958

Region, capacity, sex and race group served	Total number of insti- tutions	Percent occupancy a/							
		Less than 50	50.0- 59.9	60.0- 69.9	70.0- 79.9	80.0- 89.9	90.0- 99.9	100 or over	
								100	Over 100
All institutions.....	162	4	3	12	15	29	35	5	59
<u>Region</u>									
Northeastern.....	35	1	2	2	7	8	5	-	10
Northcentral.....	35	1	-	3	1	6	7	-	17
Southern.....	50	2	1	4	3	8	12	1	19
Mountain.....	6	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	3
Pacific.....	36	-	-	2	3	6	11	4	10
<u>Capacity</u>									
Less than 100 children....	57	2	2	3	8	8	18	4	12
100-149 children.....	22	1	-	4	-	5	5	-	7
150-199 children.....	23	-	-	2	2	6	4	-	9
200-299 children.....	32	1	1	3	3	5	4	1	14
300 or more children.....	28	-	-	-	2	5	4	-	17
<u>Sex group served</u>									
Boys only.....	97	2	2	7	7	14	22	5	38
Girls only.....	52	2	1	4	6	13	11	-	15
Boys and girls.....	13	-	-	1	2	2	2	-	6
<u>Race group served</u>									
White only.....	23	2	-	1	1	5	6	1	7
Nonwhite only.....	22	1	1	1	1	4	4	-	10
White and nonwhite.....	117	1	2	10	13	20	25	4	42

a/ Percent occupancy was computed by dividing the number of resident children on June 30, 1958 by the capacity of the institution.

TABLE I. AGENCY PROVIDING CARE OR SUPERVISION TO CHILDREN PLACED IN AFTERCARE FROM PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS
FOR DELINQUENT CHILDREN, BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION AND REGION, JUNE 30, 1958

Region and type of institution	Percent distribution							
	Total	Institution or parent agency			Other State or local wel- fare de- partment	Other State or local pro- bation de- partment	Other public agency (incl. Federal)	Volun- tary agency
		In own or relatives' home	In foster or board- ing home	In other places				
All institutions.....	100.0	67.4	5.8	4.8	5.5	13.0	3.0	0.5
Northeastern.....	100.0	71.2	8.2	11.3	0.5	8.1	0.7	0.0
Northcentral.....	100.0	77.0	5.8	1.5	3.2	11.5	0.8	0.2
Southern.....	100.0	46.0	2.6	1.7	14.7	24.7	8.6	1.7
Mountain.....	100.0	73.2	5.8	2.3	1.3	6.7	9.4	1.3
Pacific.....	100.0	74.6	8.1	8.7	5.7	1.8	1.1	0.0
State institutions.....	100.0	66.6	6.2	5.1	6.2	12.6	2.8	0.5
Northeastern.....	100.0	76.9	9.0	12.2	0.5	1.4	0.0	0.0
Northcentral.....	100.0	74.0	6.3	1.5	3.8	14.1	0.2	0.1
Southern.....	100.0	46.0	2.6	1.7	14.7	24.7	8.6	1.7
Mountain.....	100.0	73.2	5.8	2.3	1.3	6.7	9.4	1.3
Pacific.....	100.0	70.0	9.0	10.5	7.6	2.4	0.5	0.0
Local institutions.....	100.0	58.0	2.8	3.1	0.3	28.1	7.1	0.6
Forestry camps.....	100.0	95.1	4.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

TABLE J. ANNUAL EXPENDITURES AND PER CAPITA OPERATING EXPENDITURE OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS FOR DELINQUENT CHILDREN, BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION AND REGION, 1958

Region and type of institution	All expenditures a/	Operating expenditures			Average daily child population	Per capita operating expenditure
		Total	Salaries and wages	Other		
All institutions.....	\$75,718,600	\$63,698,400	\$42,977,700	\$20,720,700	29,561	\$2,155
Northeastern.....	20,938,700	18,800,600	13,184,500	5,616,100	6,870	2,737
Northcentral.....	19,965,300	16,580,600	11,965,900	4,614,700	7,604	2,181
Southern.....	15,847,800	12,767,100	7,198,600	5,568,500	9,816	1,301
Mountain.....	2,825,400	1,898,900	1,069,500	829,400	975	1,948
Pacific.....	16,141,400	13,651,200	9,559,200	4,092,000	4,296	3,178
State institutions..	67,748,000	56,546,000	38,690,000	17,856,000	26,317	2,149
Northeastern.....	19,843,300	18,010,300	12,847,400	5,162,900	6,191	2,909
Northcentral.....	18,008,000	14,721,600	10,868,200	3,853,400	6,864	2,145
Southern.....	14,648,500	11,586,800	6,391,300	5,195,500	9,364	1,237
Mountain.....	2,825,400	1,898,900	1,069,500	829,400	975	1,948
Pacific.....	12,422,800	10,328,400	7,513,600	2,814,800	2,923	3,534
Local institutions..	5,073,000	4,554,800	2,785,000	1,769,800	2,080	2,190
Forestry camps.....	2,897,600	2,597,600	1,502,700	1,094,900	1,164	2,232

a/ This amount represents total expenditures, including outlay for capital improvements as well as operating costs, for only those institutions reporting. Estimated total expenditures for all institutions is \$82,000,000.

TABLE K. ANNUAL PER CAPITA OPERATING EXPENDITURE OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS FOR DELINQUENT CHILDREN, BY REGION, AVERAGE DAILY CHILD POPULATION, SEX AND RACE GROUP SERVED, 1958

Region, average daily child population, sex and race group served	Total number of insti- tutions	Annual per capita operation expenditure a/						
		Under \$1,000	\$1,000- 1,499	\$1,500- 1,999	\$2,000- 2,499	\$2,500- 2,999	\$3,000- 3,499	\$3,500 and over
All institutions.....	162	20	25	29	23	22	21	22
<u>Region</u>								
Northeastern.....	35	2	1	4	6	8	8	6
Northcentral.....	35	1	8	4	4	8	6	4
Southern.....	50	16	16	12	3	1	1	1
Mountain.....	6	-	-	3	1	1	-	1
Pacific.....	36	1	-	6	9	4	6	10
<u>Average daily child population</u>								
Less than 100 children.....	70	5	7	15	15	9	10	9
100-149 children.....	21	4	4	4	3	1	2	3
150-199 children.....	17	2	2	2	1	3	3	4
200-299 children.....	22	5	5	6	-	1	2	3
300-399 children.....	19	4	2	1	2	5	2	3
400 or more children.....	13	-	5	1	2	3	2	-
<u>Sex group served</u>								
Boys.....	97	10	15	16	20	15	11	10
Girls.....	52	7	7	11	2	5	9	11
Boys and girls.....	13	3	3	2	1	2	1	1
<u>Race group served</u>								
White only.....	23	5	8	4	2	1	3	-
Nonwhite only.....	22	8	4	7	1	1	-	1
White and nonwhite.....	117	7	13	18	20	20	18	21

^{a/} Annual per capita operating expenditure was obtained by dividing the total operating expenditure by the average daily child population.

TABLE L. PERSONNEL IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS FOR DELINQUENT CHILDREN, BY CLASSIFICATION OF EMPLOYEE AND NUMBER OF VACANCIES, AND BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION AND REGION, JUNE 30, 1958

Region and type of institution	Total number of employees	Percent distribution			Total number of vacancies	Percent vacancies a/
		Total	Administrative	Treatment and educational	Operational and maintenance	
All institutions.....	11,460	100.0	11.1	60.6	28.3	3.8
Northeastern.....	3,410	100.0	9.9	66.7	23.4	4.0
Northcentral.....	3,216	100.0	12.1	53.2	34.7	3.4
Southern.....	2,520	100.0	11.9	57.5	30.6	4.5
Mountain.....	322	100.0	12.1	42.6	45.3	3.0
Pacific.....	1,992	100.0	10.4	68.8	20.8	3.3
State institutions.....	10,412	100.0	10.7	61.4	27.9	3.8
Northeastern.....	3,263	100.0	9.8	67.7	22.5	3.9
Northcentral.....	2,897	100.0	12.0	53.1	34.9	3.5
Southern.....	2,324	100.0	11.3	58.9	29.8	4.5
Mountain.....	322	100.0	12.1	42.6	45.3	3.0
Pacific.....	1,606	100.0	9.0	70.8	20.2	3.4
Local institutions.....	712	100.0	14.6	50.7	34.7	4.0
Forestry camps.....	336	100.0	17.3	56.5	26.2	2.3

a/ Percent vacancies was computed by dividing the number of vacancies by the sum of the number of employees plus the number of vacancies.

TABLE M. ACCESSION AND SEPARATION RATES OF FULL-TIME PERSONNEL, BY
TYPE OF INSTITUTION AND REGION, 1958

Region and type of institution	Rates (percent). a/							
	Accessions			Separations				
	Total	Adminis- trative	Treatment and educa- tional	Opera- tional and mainten- ance	Total	Adminis- trative	Treatment and educa- tional	Opera- tional and mainten- ance
All institutions...	21.4	21.2	23.2	17.7	20.6	18.9	21.8	18.7
Northeastern....	15.9	11.5	17.6	12.9	14.4	9.4	16.2	11.3
Northcentral....	23.6	24.9	27.8	16.7	24.5	23.3	26.8	21.4
Southern.....	25.6	27.0	25.3	25.4	21.8	21.7	22.4	20.8
Mountain.....	36.6	15.4	55.5	24.7	30.4	12.8	45.3	21.2
Pacific.....	19.6	22.6	21.1	13.0	21.7	23.1	21.7	21.0
State institutions.	21.5	20.6	23.4	17.4	20.4	18.3	21.6	18.6
Northeastern....	16.3	12.2	18.1	12.8	14.4	10.0	16.0	11.3
Northcentral....	24.5	27.3	29.5	15.9	25.4	25.3	28.1	21.3
Southern.....	26.0	27.4	25.6	26.3	21.7	21.3	22.3	20.8
Mountain.....	36.6	15.4	55.5	24.7	30.4	12.8	45.3	21.2
Pacific.....	16.8	12.4	19.3	10.2	19.9	15.9	20.1	21.0
Local institutions.	19.4	21.2	20.5	17.0	20.5	18.3	24.9	15.0
Forestry camps.....	24.1	31.0	18.9	30.7	25.3	31.0	20.0	33.0

a/ Accession and separation rates were computed by dividing the number of accessions or separations during the reporting period by the number of employees on the last day of the reporting period.

TABLE N. ACCESSION AND SEPARATION RATES OF FULL-TIME PERSONNEL, BY CHILD POPULATION IN INSTITUTION, SEX AND RACE GROUP SERVED, 1958

Child population in institution, and sex and race group served	Rates (percent) ^{a/}							
	Accessions				Separations			
	Total	Administrative	Treatment and educational	Operational and maintenance	Total	Administrative	Treatment and educational	Operational and maintenance
<u>Child population in institution</u>								
Less than 100 children.	20.1	23.0	18.7	21.8	20.5	18.0	20.9	20.8
100-149 children.....	22.9	22.2	23.1	22.8	20.8	16.7	21.3	21.4
150-199 children.....	21.2	19.4	23.5	15.7	26.9	23.9	27.0	28.0
200-299 children.....	25.3	20.0	31.3	17.0	22.9	17.2	29.2	14.2
300-399 children.....	18.2	15.1	19.4	16.3	17.7	16.0	16.9	20.5
400 or more children...	21.3	23.5	23.3	16.1	19.0	20.5	20.9	14.4
<u>Sex group served</u>								
Boys only.....	20.5	15.9	22.6	17.9	20.7	15.7	22.6	18.8
Girls only.....	21.3	21.9	23.2	16.1	19.9	17.7	21.2	17.7
Boys and girls.....	27.8	45.1	26.7	24.5	21.4	36.3	20.6	18.1
<u>Race group served</u>								
White only.....	29.9	16.6	31.8	31.5	27.9	11.7	30.9	27.3
Nonwhite only.....	24.5	30.2	23.4	24.6	14.9	12.8	14.9	15.5
White and nonwhite.....	20.0	21.1	21.8	15.9	20.2	20.5	21.2	17.8

^{a/} See table M for definition.

TABLE O. RATIO OF CHILDREN TO EMPLOYEES IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS FOR DELINQUENT CHILDREN, BY REGION, CHILD POPULATION IN INSTITUTION, SEX AND RACE GROUP SERVED, JUNE 30, 1958

Region, child population in institution, sex and race group served	Child-employee ratio ^{a/}			
	Total	Administrative employees	Treatment and educational employees	Operational and maintenance employees
All institutions.....	2.6	23.2	4.3	9.1
<u>Region</u>				
Northeastern.....	2.0	20.4	3.0	8.7
Northcentral.....	2.3	19.0	4.3	6.6
Southern.....	3.9	33.0	6.8	12.8
Mountain.....	3.0	25.1	7.2	6.7
Pacific.....	2.2	21.2	3.2	10.7
<u>Child population in institution</u>				
Less than 100 children...	2.8	19.9	4.7	10.1
100-149 children.....	2.6	20.7	4.7	7.7
150-199 children.....	2.0	16.7	3.1	8.3
200-299 children.....	2.7	24.8	4.9	8.3
300-399 children.....	2.5	23.5	3.9	10.2
400 or more children.....	2.7	28.0	4.2	9.6
<u>Sex group served</u>				
Boys only.....	2.8	24.8	4.5	9.5
Girls only.....	2.1	17.2	3.3	8.1
Boys and girls.....	3.1	30.8	5.6	9.3
<u>Race group served</u>				
White only.....	3.3	27.4	4.9	14.9
Nonwhite only.....	4.1	41.3	7.4	12.0
White and nonwhite.....	2.4	21.2	3.9	8.3

^{a/} The child-employee ratio was computed by dividing the average daily child population in the institutions by the average number of full-time employees

TABLE P. PERSONNEL VACANCIES IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS FOR DELINQUENT CHILDREN, BY CHILD-EMPLOYEE RATIO,
JUNE 30, 1958

Child-employee ratio <u>a/</u>	Total number of insti- tutions	Percent of personnel vacancies <u>a/</u>						
		None	0.1- 1.9	2.0- 3.9	4.0- 5.9	6.0- 7.9	8.0- 9.9	10.0- or over
All institutions..	162	64	14	29	20	13	10	12
1.5 or less....	19	2	4	4	1	5	-	3
1.6 - 2.0	27	10	4	5	4	1	2	1
2.1 - 2.5	22	11	1	5	3	-	2	-
2.6 - 3.0	24	9	1	5	3	2	2	2
3.1 - 3.5	12	5	1	2	1	1	1	1
3.6 - 4.0	14	8	-	2	1	2	-	1
4.1 - 5.0	24	9	3	1	4	2	3	2
5.1 or over....	20	10	-	5	3	-	-	2

a/ See tables L and O for definitions.

TABLE Q. REGIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF REPORTING STATES, 1958

Northeastern Region

Connecticut
 Delaware
 District of Columbia
 Maine
 Maryland
 Massachusetts
 New Hampshire
 New Jersey
 New York
 Pennsylvania
 Rhode Island
 Vermont

Southern Region

Alabama
 Arkansas
 Florida
 Georgia
 Kentucky
 Louisiana
 Mississippi
 North Carolina
 Oklahoma
 Puerto Rico
 South Carolina
 Tennessee
 Texas
 Virginia
 West Virginia

Northcentral Region

Illinois
 Indiana
 Iowa
 Kansas
 Michigan
 Minnesota
 Missouri
 Nebraska
 North Dakota
 Ohio
 South Dakota
 Wisconsin

Mountain Region

Arizona
 Colorado
 Idaho
 Montana
 Nevada
 New Mexico
 Utah
 Wyoming

Pacific Region

California
 Hawaii
 Oregon
 Washington